

think, indicates that *N. terricolor* and *N. goldii* are at least distinct subspecies; and as both have been obtained in South-eastern New Guinea, they can probably hardly be considered merely two geographical races of *Ninox terricolor*.

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XIX.—*Notes on Woodpeckers*.—No. III. *Descriptions of two new Species of Woodpeckers*. By EDWARD HARGITT, F.Z.S.

OF the two new species which I propose describing in this paper, the first will, I think, possess great interest for all students of European ornithology, as the bird is a new form of our Lesser Spotted Woodpecker, *Picus minor*. Upon an examination of the series of this bird belonging to Mr. Henry Seebohm (to whom I am indebted for the loan of all the specimens of *Picidæ* in his magnificent Palæarctic collection) I observed a character in the Lesser Spotted Woodpeckers collected by Mr. Danford in Asia Minor which I consider merits for them a separate title; and in this Mr. Seebohm agrees with me. The types were obtained at Zebil and Gozna, Taurus, by Mr. Danford; and the leading feature distinguishing the bird (which I propose to call *Picus danfordi*) from *P. minor* is, that in the former the branch from the black moustachial stripe entirely encircles the face and joins the occiput, whilst in *P. minor* it does not proceed further than the upper line of the ear-coverts, and is separated from the occiput by a white stripe. I have examined a large series of the Asia-Minor bird in Mr. Seebohm's collection, and also specimens in that of Mr. Dresser; and the specific characters hold good throughout. *P. danfordi* ranges into Greece and Turkey, from both of which countries are specimens in the collection of Mr. Dresser. I therefore propose the following diagnosis for the Asia-Minor bird.

*PICUS DANFORDI*, sp. n.

*P. similis P. minori*, sed fascia genali nigra post regionem paroticam producta et cum occipite conjuncta distin-

guendus. Long. tota 5·3, culminis ·65, alæ 3·4, caudæ 1·85, tarsi ·55.

*Hab.* in Europa meridionali-orientali et in Asia Minore.

The second species which I bring under the notice of the readers of 'The Ibis' is from Gaboon, and has been known to ornithologists for some years, and has always been considered the young of *Dendropicus africanus* (Gray). The last-named species, which was described by Dr. J. E. Gray (Zool. Misc. 1831, p. 18) from Sierra Leone, has never been recognized by any subsequent writer; but I have little doubt that, whatever Gray's species may ultimately prove to be, the Gaboon bird is not the young of it, but is really a totally distinct species. The absence of the red rump, which is a feature in *D. africanus*, is alone of sufficient importance to separate the Gaboon bird, of which I add a short diagnosis.

*DENDROPICUS XANTHOLOPHUS*, sp. n.

*D.* scapis remigum et rectricum nigris; uropygio et supracaudalibus flavicanti-olivaceis; plumis frontilibus albo terminatis; sincipitis plumis flavo apicatis; occipite toto flavo. Long. tota 7, culminis 1·15, alæ 4·3, tarsi ·75.

Typus in Mus. Brit.

XX.—*Notes on the Birds of Santander, Northern Spain.*

By Lieut.-Col. L. HOWARD IRBY, F.Z.S.

IN May 1876 I accompanied Lord Lilford in his yacht 'Zara,' R.Y.S., to the north of Spain. We anchored on the 4th in the harbour of Santander, which is some four miles long and, in places, nearly two miles wide, with large extent of sands and mudflats, bare at low water, forming an excellent resort for aquatic birds. Two small rivers fall into the harbour, one of which, on the north-east, the Cubas, flows through many marshy places; but this stream is, in some spots, impassable for a small boat at low water. The west side of the harbour, mostly occupied by houses, is useless to an ornithologist. On the east side the level ground is but slightly cultivated, and chiefly consists of sandy "dehesa," with here